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(54) **Cytological process system.**

(57) A process for preparing a monolayer of cytological material on a cationically-charged substrate includes the steps of separating the cytological material by centrifugation over a density gradient, producing a packed pellet of the cytological material, mixing the pellet of the cytological material, withdrawing an aliquot of a predetermined volume of the material from the mixed pellet of the cytological material, depositing the aliquot and a predetermined volume of water into a sedimentation vessel, which is removably secured to the substrate, allowing the cytological material to settle onto the substrate under the force of gravity, and after settlement of the cytological material, removing the water from the sedimentation vessel.

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The invention is directed to a method for preparing a monolayer of cytological material on a cationically-charged substrate.

Conventional cellular smears collected on site by a clinician are unsuitable for automated screening using image analysis techniques due to variable thickness and cell overlap. A standardized and well-controlled specimen preparation procedure is necessary for quantitative analyses, such as in image cytometry. Dispersion of large cellular aggregates, optimal cellular preservation, and effective, efficient transfer of the cellular material to a slide are all requirements for quantitative analysis.

Advances in image analysis technology now make it possible to use an automated prescreening system for conventionally prepared cervical smears. One approach uses an automated system to identify a large proportion of normal cervical smears without human interaction. Other smears are referred to a cytotechnologist for standard manual screening. Although automation allows normal specimens to be completely removed from the manual workload, for such a system to be clinically useful, it should not increase the rate of false negative diagnoses.

Automated analysis of cytological material can be optimized by preparing monolayers of cells on the specimen slides. Previously, many methods have been used to produce a "monolayer" of cells on a specimen slide. A "monolayer" is defined as a substantially two-dimensional layer of uniformly distributed cellular material, predominantly made up of single cells and small clusters of cells, on a glass specimen slide or other substrate, without substantial folding or overlapping of cells. Preparation of a monolayer facilitates observation of cellular abnormalities, as compared to slides prepared using conventional smear techniques. Previous methods for producing monolayers include ultrasonic vibration, shearing with a rotor, syringing, forced filtration, centrifugation, sedimentation, and filter transfer. Unfortunately, these methods are unsuitable for automation, since detection is hindered by cell-folding, cell overlap, and distorted morphology.

An automated technique has been developed which is called "ThinPrep" (Cytec Corporation, Marlborough, MA). The technique is described by Hutchinson, M.L., et al., *Anatomic Pathology*, Vol. 96, No. 3, pp. 300-305 (1991), and involves using a disposable hollow cylinder, which contains a polycarbonate filter bonded to the base. The cylinder-filter assembly is inserted into a vial containing a cellular suspension. Cells are then dispersed by rotating the cylinder at high speed. A variable volume of suspension is drawn into the cylinder, thereby attracting cells onto the outer surface of the filter. After 40,000 to 50,000 cells are collected

onto the filter, the cylinder is removed from the vial and inverted. The filtrate is then aspirated from the cylinder, and the cells, touch-transferred to a glass specimen slide. This procedure produces non-optimal cell dispersion cell overlap, and cell folding occurs. The automated device prepares slides one at a time and must complete a slide before going on to the next slide.

The invention relates to a method for preparing a monolayer of cytological material on a cationically-charged substrate. The method comprises the steps of separating the cytological material by centrifugation over a density gradient, producing a packed pellet of the cytological material, mixing the pellet of the cytological material, withdrawing an aliquot of a predetermined volume from the mixed pellet, depositing the aliquot and a predetermined volume of water into a sedimentation vessel, which is removably secured to the cationically-charged substrate, allowing the cytological material to settle onto the substrate under the force of gravity, and after settlement of the cytological material, removing the water from the sedimentation vessel. For automated analysis, the sedimentation vessel may be detached from the substrate.

The invention will now be discussed in terms of its preferred embodiments. These embodiments are set forth to aid in the understanding of the invention, but are not to be construed as limiting.

The invention is directed to a method for producing a monolayer of cytological material on a cationically-charged substrate. Sample vials received from a physician's clinic typically contain a sample in about 10 ml alcohol/saline preservative. The sample is prepared for centrifugation by disaggregating the clumps or clusters of cells in the sample vial. Such disaggregation may be by any methods known in the art, such as syringing, trypsinizing, ultrasonication, shaking, vortexing, or by use of a disaggregation device.

The sample is centrifuged over a density gradient to separate the debris and artifacts from clinically significant material to be analyzed. The choice of density gradient and spin speed is readily determined by one skilled in the art based on the type of cells to be isolated. Examples of gradients include, but are not limited to, starch solutions, such as hetastarch ("Hespan"), O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-aminopectin-hydrosylate ("Plasmasteril"), or Percoll. Guidelines suitable for use with cervical samples are found in Otto, K., et al., *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.*, 27(1):14-18 (1978). After a final high force spin, supernatant is decanted, leaving a packed pellet of cells at the bottom of the centrifuge tube. Sample vials may vary greatly in the total number of cells contained. However, cells or pellets produced by centrifugation will contain approximately the same cell concentration per unit

volume of pellet after mixing to homogeneity (such as by vortexing, typically with the addition of a known volume of fluid). That is, even though one sample vial contains for example, 1,000,000 cells, and another vial contains 2,000,000 cells, after centrifugation and homogenization, the cell concentration between similarly processes cell pellets will be essentially identical. By "essentially identical" it is meant that the cell concentrations are within tolerances acceptable to the cytologist.

To ensure uniformity of cells, the pellet is mixed. Numerous methods of mixing cells to a homogeneous suspension are known in the art, e.g., vortexing, syringing etc., and will not be discussed in detail. To aid in mixing, a predetermined amount of water may be added. As used herein, the term "water" is to include diluents, such as water and other aqueous solutions. Currently the preferred water is pure distilled deionized water. However, solutions such as normal saline, phosphate buffered saline, TRIS buffer, etc. may be preferred under given conditions. Therefore, to produce uniform and consistent monolayers from sample to sample, an aliquot of a predetermined volume of cell pellet is withdrawn, mixed with water, and deposited into a sedimentation vessel. The volume of the aliquot withdrawn from the cell pellet is typically between about 25 and about 500 μ l, and is more preferably about 150 μ l, for an area of about 132.0 mm² to be covered on the slide. It is currently preferred to have approximately 20,000 to 40,000 cells fixed to the slide in an area of about 132 mm². Each aliquot should contain approximately the same number of cells as subsequent samples, having the same aliquot volume. The cell aliquot is preferably mixed with deionized water in a volume of about 500 μ l. The exact volume of water used is not critical, since excess water may be aspirated off later during the procedure.

The cell aliquot and water aliquot are transferred to a sedimentation vessel which is removably attached to a microscope slide (preferably optically clear). The type of sedimentation vessel is not of paramount concern. However, it is preferred that the vessel have an open top end for receiving the cells and water, and an open bottom end which abuts the surface of the microscope slide. The vessel, preferably cylindrical in shape, is secured to the microscope slide and is capable of containing the liquid and cell contents without leakage. Typical sedimentation vessels include that described in U.S. patent No. 4,688,513. Once transferred to the sedimentation vessel, cells are allowed to settle for approximately 10 minutes onto a cationically charged microscope slide. The cationic charge attracts and holds the negatively-charged cells to the slide surface. The slide may be cationically-charged in any conventional manner,

but preferably is coated with Poly-L lysine, as is well-known in the art.

It will be appreciated that the volume of the aliquot from the cell pellet is dependent on the size of total area to be coated, and on the charge-capacity of the coated substrate. Knowing the above description of the aliquot volumes and the final fixed cell concentration per area of slide, it is within the skill in the art to calculate the optimal cell pellet aliquot necessary to deposit using any given cationic coating material. Settling of the cells onto the slide occurs under the force of gravity, and is not assisted through centrifugation to avoid cell overlap, folding, and distorted cell morphology. During settling, negatively-charged cells will repel one another and will be attracted to the cationically-charged slide until the slide has been substantially covered with a monolayer of cells. Excess cells may be aspirated along with the supernatant. The sedimentation vessel is then removed and the deposited cells may be treated for Pap-staining in a conventional manner.

The following example is intended to illustrate the subject method, but is not intended to limit its scope.

EXAMPLE

Receiving sample

A vial containing 10ml alcohol/saline preservative and patient cells is received from the physicians' office. Each patient sample is assigned a daily sequence number (1,2,3,etc.). The number is placed on the vial, worksheet, and all corresponding tubes and slides for that patient.

Sample preparation

The sample is prepared for centrifugation by first disaggregating the clumps or clusters of cells in the sample vial. Such disaggregation may be effected by methods known in the art, such as syringing, trypsinizing, ultrasonication, shaking, vortexing, or by use of a disaggregation device. After disaggregation, the patient sample is drained completely and layered over a density gradient in a 12ml conical tube. Any density gradient may be used. However, the preferred density gradient is a plasma expander material comprising 6% hetastarch solution, and 0.9% physiological saline, also known by the tradename "Hespan" made by NPBI, Emmer-Compascuum, the Netherlands.

Sample centrifugation

12ml conical tubes containing density gradient and sample cells are placed into centrifuge buck-

ets, balanced and centrifuged for 5 minutes, at a force of about 600G. The liquid is aspirated down to the 5ml mark on the conical tube, the centrifuge buckets are removed and the 12ml conical tube with remaining liquid is centrifuged for 10 minutes, at 800G. Then the tubes are decanted for approximately 10 seconds and blotted on a paper towel, tapping tightly 2 or 3 times at a 45 degree angle. The tubes now contain packed cells of varying volumes. Upon mixing to homogeneity, the pellets generally contain the same concentration of cells per unit volume of liquid.

Sample handling and staining

After the final spin after decanting, 50 μ l of deionized H₂O is added, and the sample is mixed by syringing 5 times through a 0.042 inch tip. Upon completion of mixing, 150 μ l of sample followed by 500 μ l of deionized H₂O is dispensed into a sedimentation vessel attached to a slide which has been conventionally coated with Poly-L lysine (1% Sigma). The transferred sample is allowed to settle within the vessel for approximately 10 minutes. The excess sample is aspirated off and the chamber rinsed with 2ml deionized H₂O two times (aspirating between each addition). Histological grade alcohol (2ml) is added to the sedimentation chamber. A standard Papanicolaou stain is then performed on the slide.

It will become apparent to those skilled in the art that the method described above can be varied without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

Claims

1. A method for preparing a monolayer of a cytological material on a cationically-charged substrate, which comprises the steps of:
 - (a) separating the cytological material by centrifugation over a density gradient;
 - (b) producing a packed pellet of the cytological material;
 - (c) mixing the pellet of the cytological material;
 - (d) withdrawing an aliquot of a predetermined volume from the mixed pellet of the cytological material;
 - (e) depositing the aliquot and a predetermined volume of water into a sedimentation vessel, which is removably secured to the cationically-charged substrate;
 - (f) allowing the cytological material to settle onto the substrate under the force of gravity; and
 - (g) after settlement of the cytological material, removing the water from the sedi-

mentation vessel.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the separating comprises centrifuging the cytological material at a force of about 600G over a density gradient.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein producing a packed pellet comprises centrifuging the cytological material at a force of about 800G over a density gradient.
4. The method of claim 2 or 3, wherein the density gradient comprises a 6% hetastarch solution.
5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein withdrawing the aliquot of a predetermined volume comprises withdrawing approximately 150 μ l of the mixed pellet.
6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the depositing comprises mixing the aliquot of cytological material with approximately 500 μ l of water.
7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the depositing is to the substrate comprising a glass microscope slide.
8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7 further comprising staining the cytological material within the sedimentation vessel.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the staining comprises applying a Papanicolaou stain.
10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the mixing of the pellet of the cytological material further comprises adding thereto a predetermined volume of water.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the predetermined volume of water added during mixing is approximately 50 μ l.
12. The method of any one of claims 1 to 11 further comprising detaching the sedimentation vessel from the substrate.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 11 5045

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
D,A	THE JOURNAL OF HISTOCHEMISTRY AND CYTOCHEMISTRY, vol.27, no.1, 1979, USA pages 14 - 18 K.OTTO ET AL. 'Sedimentation Velocity Separation: A Preparation Method for Cervical Samples' * the whole document *	1-4,8,9	G01N1/28 G01N33/483
D,A	US-A-4 688 513 (EBERLE) * column 3, line 25 - line 68; figure 2 *	1-3,7,12	
A	EP-A-0 205 108 (SHANDON SOUTHERN PRODUCTS) * abstract; claims * * page 3, line 32 - page 4, line 32 *	1-3,5,6,10,11	
A	DE-A-891 894 (AEG) * claim 1 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			G01N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 July 1994	Examiner Lipp, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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